

RAPID-FIRE TALK BY CHAMP CLARK

How He Tried Out 15 Would-be House Reporters.

ALL WENT UP IN THE AIR

Finally Mr. Clark Settled Down to a Real Speech and Then the Stenographers Went Along in Fine Style. Contestants Warned to Keep Fast of Competitive Examination Secret.

The friends of Champ Clark are playfully asking him to be allowed to see a copy of an impromptu speech he delivered last Friday morning before a select audience which gathered into the hearing room of the House Committee on Ways and Means with all the secrecy imaginable.

It was a rattling good speech, according to general rumor, even if it was evolved merely for the purpose of determining the accuracy and speed of fifteen shorthand writers.

Incidentally with the speech, certain details of the shorthand gathering, ranging all the way from the ridiculous to the downright serious, have begun to leak out. The meeting was called for the purpose of discovering the best shorthand writer to fill one of the four positions of committee stenographer in the House. The recent death of A. C. Welch, of the House corps of debate reporters, caused the promotion of one of the committee stenographers and left a vacancy in that body. The position pays a salary of \$5,000 a year.

The stenographers assemble. Inasmuch as Mr. Clark was to become Speaker and the committee stenographers are the Speaker's to designate, Mr. Cannon agreed that his successor-to-be should be the selecting. Scores of applications for the job which had poured in were turned over to him. Mr. Clark decided that the only fair and proper way to determine the aptitude of the applicants was to have them write a speech to be held to a test. He named the remaining three committee stenographers as the judges of the test, and gave notice that he would hold the examination himself in the Ways and Means Committee room on Friday morning.

The candidates were cautioned to assemble with as little ostentation as possible and to keep the meeting secret. For it was desired that there be as few spectators as possible, and no newspaper reporters at all. The reporters, it was reasoned, might find something funny to write concerning the contest, which, as a matter of fact, was no laughing matter.

Imitating a House Debate.

As near as can be learned, no spectators were present outside of Representative Hughes, of New Jersey, who is to be a member of the new Ways and Means Committee. To Mr. Hughes, so it is reported, the striving contestants owe their rescue from complete annihilation. In the first round, for Mr. Clark, armed with a book which is said to be "Buckle's History of Civilization," commenced a clatter which he intended should be an imitation of a debate in the House. According to one shorthand man's description, he roared through several paragraphs like a jack rabbit going through a corn field, and inserted enough words to make it sound like a rattling machine. He then nearly fell into fits of exhaustion. Representative Hughes sprang to the rescue by imitating that fast or so-called like what Mr. Clark was producing. He protested that the contestants should have a better show. The judges joined in the remonstrance, and the flabbergasted shorthand writers themselves emitted something like a gentle roar.

"But that's about the way the average debate sounds in the House," protested Mr. Clark. "If you fellows can't write fast and catch on to what I'm saying, maybe you had better quit trying for this job."

FEARY GETS NO \$10,000.

Representative Hughes Plays Joke on His Colleague, Mr. Bacon.

Civil Engineer Robert E. Feary nearly received a fine monetary reward at the hands of Congress last night. During consideration of the general deficiency appropriation bill, which carries dozens of items appropriating various sums of money as additional compensation to clerks and doorkeepers and other employees, Representative Hughes, of New Jersey, arose in his place with a solemn face and offered an amendment appropriating \$10,000 to Mr. Feary. No one could tell from a hasty glance at Mr. Hughes' countenance that he was engaged in the perpetration of a joke. Representative Bacon, of Arkansas, evidently did not realize the fact, for he bowed out of his seat in a panic and made a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. Bacon said that Mr. Feary did not have the pole, and appeared extremely nervous when Representative Carrier, of New Hampshire, in the Chair, suggested a point of order against the amendment.

Bad Taste in the Mouth

Dizziness, and a general "no account" feeling is a sure sign of a torpid liver. The remedy is Simmons Red Z Liver Regulator (The Powder Form).

It exercises its greatest restorative effect in the liver, yet it is effective in the stomach and bowels. Indigestion, constipation and their attendant evils disappear before its powerful, regulating influence. Try its wholesome purifying properties. It will give you a good appetite, sound digestion and make you feel well.

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Ask for the genuine with the Red Z on the label. If you cannot get it, resist the temptation to buy a cheap imitation. It is a waste of money. The genuine is sold by all dealers. For those who prefer it, Price \$1.00 per bottle. Look for the Red Z label.

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St. Louis, Missouri

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

(Tuesday, February 28, 1911.)

SENATE.

The Senate agreed to vote on the Lorimer case at 1:30 tomorrow afternoon and then adjourned until 11 o'clock today. By this agreement the bill creating a tariff board will be brought to a vote on the floor of the Senate, and, incidentally, it is expected as a part of the arrangement that the proposed increase of postage rates on the advertising sections of newspapers will go out of the post-office appropriation bill, containing the present rates. The agreement today came at the end of a series of conferences, and practically cleared the legislative ways for all of the pending legislation except Canadian reciprocity and the tariff board bill. This does not oblige the Senate for an extra session of Congress, but it probably assures the passage of all the general appropriation bills at this session.

The Senate today debated the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the popular election of Senators by a vote of 54 to 23. The resolution lacked four votes of securing the necessary two-thirds to pass it.

HOUSE.

The House passed the Stimmensen bill providing compensation for officers and men in National Guard organizations. The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was adopted. This measure having passed the Senate now goes to the President for approval. The House voted further to disagree to Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill. The deficiency bill, the last of the supply bills, was reported and passed.

The House adjourned at 12:30 a. m. to meet at 11 a. m. Wednesday.

SENATE DEADLOCK LASTS 30 HOURS

Continued from Page One.

determination to filibuster against this recommendation of the Taft administration, and they apparently have received assurances that it will die an easy death when the bill comes before the Senate. The disposal of this proposition will remove another subject that has been harassing Congress and that has contributed to the legislative log jam.

It was a tired and jaded lot of Senators who saw the sunlight filter through the chamber during the night. They had been in session continuously since noon on Monday, and for the greater part of the night had listened to the thunder of the Senate floor. The speaker, Mr. Bacon, who was showing what he could do in the way of long-distance speech-making, Senator Crawford held the floor for eight hours and five minutes. It was at 6:10 o'clock in the morning when he finally gave the signal of distress and showed signs of quitting. Senator Bristow, of Kansas, however, was ready and jumped into the breach. He had no speech prepared, but that seemed to make no difference with him. He picked up a copy of the testimony in the Lorimer case and proceeded to read from it.

Debate Is Versatile.

Senator Bristow showed almost as much versatility as had Senator Crawford. The latter, in the course of his eight-hour speech, had reviewed not only the Lorimer case, but also the tariff commission bill, and then had paid his respects to Canadian reciprocity. Finally he branched off on a little one-hour speech, relating his delightful associations with the late Senator John W. Daniel.

The attendance at the all-night session was unusually large. In the course of the night there were twelve roll calls. One roll call at 10 o'clock in the morning showed seventy-four Senators responding to their names. The smallest attendance was at 7 o'clock in the morning, when only fifty of the venerable solons were in the chamber. The average attendance of Senators through the night was sixty-five.

Sleep in Their Chairs.

Many of the Senators caught a few winks of sleep in their chairs or on the divans in the lounging rooms. The ringing of the bell announcing the roll call brought them out, and they began to look very sleepy and disgruntled. Several of the Senators, like Crane, Burrows, Smoot, Carter, and Bailey, were on the go all night long, using their best efforts whenever an opening presented itself to bring about a compromise.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning it looked for a time as if a satisfactory settlement of the filibuster would be made, but Senator Stone, of Missouri, refused. Senators Owen, Carter, Smith (Michigan), Jeff Davis, Smith (Maryland), Crane, and Penrose pleaded with him, but he declined to yield.

Finally, at about 8 o'clock, Senator Bailey began to grow tired of the stand he had taken that the Senate would be held in continuous session until there was a vote on the Lorimer case. He showed signs of being willing to compromise, and a recess was accordingly taken until 11:30 o'clock.

Call for Hot Towels.

Many of the Senators during this brief respite hurried to the Turkish baths in the Senate office building. Others sought the barber shops and called for hot towels, while a few resorted to automobile rides in the bustling morning air. The leaders, however, still continued their efforts to bring about a settlement.

Several of the Senators looked as if some agreement would be reached. Senator Stone, who wanted favorable action taken on Canadian reciprocity, and Senator La Follette, who opposed any concessions which did not provide for a vote upon the tariff board bill, blocked the negotiations. At 11:30 o'clock the Senate voted to adjourn at 11:30 a. m. on the legislative day of Monday which will be terminated and a vote taken on the direct election of Senators proposition, which had been set for 1 o'clock on the legislative day of Tuesday.

The negotiations for a settlement of the filibuster continued throughout the afternoon. Several times the contending forces seemed about to reach an agreement, but only to fall through when a threat was made by some individual member to obstruct the Lorimer vote. It was close to 7 o'clock when the factions finally came to an understanding.

There is some doubt as to whether Senator La Follette entered into the agreement. He was in favor of continuing the filibuster against the Lorimer case, but found himself unable to handle the situation when left alone. He failed to appear in the Senate after the agreement was reached, and the Senate did not vote on the proposition to make the tariff commission the unfinished business.

PLEADS IN SENATE FOR THE FARMER

Late Young in Old-fashioned Party Speech.

Senator Lafayette Young, of Iowa, relieved a tense situation in the Senate yesterday by making an old-fashioned standstill Republican speech, harking back to the days of "McKinley, protection, and the gold standard" in the campaign of 1896. It was received on the Republican side with manifestations of earnest approval.

He declared that Canadian reciprocity was only free trade masquerading in disguise. He declared that he was about ready to submit a good political trotting to bring the Republican party back to a realization of the powers that be. Reciprocity he declared to be a plan to confer American citizenship on the people of Canada. It wouldn't reduce the cost of living except on a few articles.

"Food is only a small item of living expenses at the present time," said Senator Young. "A Senator on the floor a few days ago read the figures that show that the American people spent more for liquor than for bread. Yet no one in this Senate had proposed to reduce either the price or quantity of liquor."

"The unhappy thought in connection with this entire affair is the refusal on the part of the public to consider the rights of the farmer. The farmers are regarded as a necessity, and there are those who feel his products are like air and water, or ought to be, incidentally to human life, and without expense. It is also singular that the intelligent and civilized world calls a man great who has cornered the wheat market and made millions out of the public, while the same educated and refined civilization feels that the farmer who produces it with out apparent profit. A speculator is a hero and gets his name in print when he endows colleges or gives large sums to a M. C. A., but the producer is of no consequence."

"There are members of Congress elected who never see a farmer except when they go through the country in an automobile, and they are not prepared to meet him. Formerly all hats went off to the farmer. Now his toll is unappreciated. He is looked upon complacently. He is mainly thought to live in Kansas and wear whiskers."

"If the farmers' prices were submitted to a referendum of all the American people lower prices would be ordered. The greasy loafer would come out of his hole in the larger city and go to the polls and vote to reduce the cost of living. The same loafer has refused to go to the wheat field on special trains and there to receive his \$3 a day and board during the harvest time. If a man were to go to the city of New York and offer steady employment to 50,000 present-day loafers who want to reduce the cost of living, not a man would leave the city to go out into the sunshine and the open."

SLAP AT SENATOR GORE.

Report of House Committee Shows a Tempest in a Teapot.

By inference, though not in direct terms, Senator Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma, is censured by the House Committee on Inquiry that made an inquiry into the charges of Mr. Gore that an attempt was made to bribe him by persons interested in securing the approval of lawyers' contracts made with the Five Civilized Tribes. The report conveys the impression that Senator Gore stirred up a fearful tempest in a teapot and raked up a lot of mud which he threw at the United States. The committee, which filed its report with the House yesterday finds that Jake L. Hamon "did on or about May 6, 1906, make an improper proposal to Senator Gore, concerning the McMurray contracts, and was charged, but there is no evidence that he was acting by authority or with the consent or knowledge of McMurray."

Taft to Speak in Kansas.

Will Probably Open Political Campaign There in the Fall.

When President Taft goes out to see what the matter with Kansas next September, he may begin the political campaign that will only end in November. Some time ago the President accepted an invitation to attend the State Fair, to be held at Hutchinson, Kan., and yesterday Representative Anthony, after a talk with the President, announced that Mr. Taft probably would speak while in Kansas. He said that he would speak in Kansas, and other cities. Mr. Anthony thought the President's speeches would be political.

WILL ABIDE BY CAUCUS.

Sheehan Writes Letters to the Legislators at Albany.

Albany, Feb. 28.—William F. Sheehan has written a long letter to the legislators in which he says he is willing to abide by any decision of a second Democratic caucus. He said that he had no personal or contractual relations with those who are voting for me; if it is possible to release them, the party must do so, not the party candidate.

POPULAR ELECTIONS BILL LOSES BY A CLOSE MARGIN

Only Four More Votes Would Have Been Needed in Senate to Pass Bill.

The Senate yesterday by a vote of 54 to 23 defeated the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the popular election of Senators. Southern Democratic Senators are responsible for the defeat of the resolution. Led by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, they refused to support the resolution with the Sutherland amendment attached, which retained to the Federal government control over popular elections in the States for Senators.

The following Southern Democratic Senators voted against the resolution, Bacon, Bankhead, Fletcher, Foster, Johnston, Money, Percy, Tallaferrero, and Tillman. The resolution only required four more votes to have been carried. A change of two Southern Democrats to its support, would have won the day. Senator Francis, of Tennessee, was absent and not paired. It was announced that had he been present he would have voted for the resolution. Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, voted against the resolution, but found himself unable to handle the situation when left alone. He failed to appear in the Senate after the agreement was reached, and the Senate did not vote on the proposition to make the tariff commission the unfinished business.

General Lockout Is Ordered.

Sargossa, Feb. 28.—Some contractors of this city, having become thoroughly tired of the holding up of their contracts by the many minor strikes among the masons, have decided to institute a general lockout. It is probable that disturbances will follow.

Parish Priest Is Arrested.

Lisbon, Ky., Feb. 28.—A telegram from San Francisco states that the people there arrested their own parish priest on suspicion that he was supporting the designs of the monarchists.

MONEY FOR PARK ON MERIDIAN HILL

Appropriation of \$490,000 to Be Made Available.

An appropriation of \$490,000 will be made at the session of Congress for the purpose of acquiring the land necessary to complete Meridian Hill park, located at the west end of Rock Creek park. The general deficiency bill, passed by the House at midnight, contained the item. It is believed there is little likelihood of it being stricken out in the Senate.

The Meridian Hill provision calls for the condemnation of land included between Euclid street, Columbia avenue or Fifteenth street, to street or Florida avenue and Sixteenth street extended, in Hall and Elvans' subdivision.

A point of order against the item was raised by Representative Stafford and withdrawn on the explanation of Representative Tawney that the park in question was authorized by the public building act of 1902, and that the condemnation of the land, in fact, had begun. Representative Mann also made a point of order, but withdrew it.

The general deficiency bill, carrying appropriations aggregating \$500,000, was passed after a lively evening of debate. No points of order were raised against District of Columbia items which amounting to \$2,561,800 and made provision in general for projects which had been carried by the other appropriation bills of the session.

The annual good-will bill of Congress was extended to all the employees at the Capitol, to the inclusion in the bill of a provision to pay to each an extra month's salary, to become immediately available on the adjournment of Congress.

Representative Cox, of Indiana, drew between over a refusal of a House to incorporate in the bill an appropriation for extra compensation for one of the committee clerks, and forthwith made points of order against a large flock of similar items which had been incorporated in the bill by the committee.

In a large list of audited claims carried in the deficiency bill were many which aroused comment in debate, notably a provision for the payment of \$200 for the capture of Jefferson Davis. It was explained that a constituent of Representative Carey, of Wisconsin, who was a Federal officer and had participated in the capture of the Confederate President, had not discovered until recently that he was entitled to a portion of the \$100,000 reward which was distributed among those who had been recommended the allowance of the claim. A paragraph providing for the payment of 7 cents for funeral and transportation was made in the bill. Representative Minnesota brought the query from Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, as to how many Indians 7 cents would bury. Representative Tawney replied: "Blessed if I know!"

SUCCESSOR TO THOMPSON.

William H. Lewis, of Boston, a Negro, Gets Office.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday afternoon the nomination of William H. Lewis, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States. Lewis will succeed John C. Thompson, who resigned a few days ago. Mr. Lewis is a negro, a graduate of Harvard University, and is now the assistant United States attorney at Boston. His appointment was agreed upon several months ago and announcement was made in the House of Representatives. The President had decided to appoint Lewis an Assistant Attorney General, as a mark of recognition of the negro Republican. It is the first time that a negro has held such an important position in the Department of Justice.

SWANSON AGAIN NAMED.

Gov. Mann Issues Commission for Next Session.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 28.—Gov. Mann today directed the secretary of the Commonwealth to issue a commission to Claude A. Swanson to serve as United States Senator from Virginia for the term beginning March 4, and extending until thirty days after the meeting of the next general assembly. This session will be convened next January. It is understood that this action is taken owing to the possible extended or extra session of the Commonwealth.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS.

The credentials of N. P. Bryan, the new Senator from Florida, and Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, who has been re-elected, were presented to the Senate.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, the Appropriations Committee chairman in the House of Representatives, tried to pass the general deficiency bill by a two-thirds vote under suspension of the rules. He failed by a good many votes.

A resolution providing for a joint commission of five Senators and five Representatives to visit Alaska and investigate conditions there and report recommendations for legislation to Congress was introduced in the Senate by Senator Plie of Washington.

DENIAL BY BRYAN.

Nebraskan Says No One Has Ever Offered Him a Bribe.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 28.—Speaking with reference to the story published in an Omaha paper that in 1896 a bribe of \$100,000 was offered to him by William J. Bryan said to-day: "I have never been offered a bribe by any man at any time."

POPULAR ELECTIONS BILL.

Only Four More Votes Would Have Been Needed in Senate to Pass Bill.

The vote was as follows: Ayes, Republicans—Beveridge, Borah, Bourne, Bradley, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Buckner, Burton, Carter, Clark, Clark (Wyoming), Callahan, Cummings, Curtis, Dixon, Du Pont, Frye, Gamble, Griggs, Guggenheim, Jones, La Follette, McCumber, Nelson, Nixon, Perkins, Piles, Smith (Michigan), Stephenson, Sutherland, Warner, and Young—23. Democrats—Bailley, Chamberlain, Clarke (Arkansas), Culberson, Davis, Gore, Martin, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Paynter, Rayner, Smith (South Carolina), Stone, Swanson, Taylor, Thornton, and Watson—21.

Nays: Republicans—Brandegee, Bulkeley, Burnham, Burrows, Crane, Dewey, Dick, Dillingham, Flint, Gallinger, Hale, Heyburn, Keam, Lodge, Lorimer, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Richardson, Root, Scott, Smoot, Warren, and Wetmore—34. Democrats—Bacon, Bankhead, Fletcher, Foster, Johnston, Money, Percy, Tallaferrero, and Tillman—41.

Senator Root tried to get action by the Senate on his bill designed to prevent deadlocks in the State legislatures over the election of United States Senators. The Root bill provided that no election had occurred by March 1 following the meeting of the legislature the choice after that date shall be determined by a plurality vote. The bill has no chance for passage.

Fire Menaced Bay State Town.

Stoughton, Mass., Feb. 28.—Five stores were destroyed and the courthouse seriously damaged by a fire that threatened the whole town early to-day. Aid was asked from Brockton, and the flames were finally controlled, with a loss of \$50,000.

Dynamite Drops Stovepipe.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 28.—George Girkoff and Peter Stankoff, Bulgarians, are in a hospital here badly injured by an explosion of dynamite dropped down the

The Western Union

Inaugurates the "Day Letter"

A 50 word telegram—at one and one half (1½) the NIGHT LETTER rate

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

NAMES SENT TO SENATE.

Secretaries of Embassies and Transfers Made Yesterday.

Sheldon Whitehouse, of New York, from secretary at Caracas to second secretary at Paris.

Warren D. Robbins, of Massachusetts, from private secretary to Minister at Buenos Ayres to third secretary at Paris.

Jordan Herbert Stabler, of Baltimore, Md., from secretary at Quito to second secretary at Berlin.

Alexander R. Magruder, of Maryland, from second secretary at Rio Janeiro to second secretary at Rome.

Frederick A. Sterling, of Texas, to be third secretary at St. Petersburg.

James G. Bailey, of Kentucky, from secretary at Mexico City to secretary at Bern.

Alexander Benson, of Pennsylvania, from secretary at La Paz to second secretary at St. Petersburg.

Arthur Orr, of Illinois, from assistant chief of the division of information of the Department of State to second secretary at Rio Janeiro.

Gustave Scholle, of Minnesota, from second secretary at Paris to secretary at Madrid.

Rutherford Bingham, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary at Quito.

Jefferson Caffrey, of Louisiana, to be secretary at Caracas.

M. Marshall Langhorne, of Virginia, from second secretary at Rio Janeiro to second secretary at Vienna.

A. Campbell Turner, of Missouri, from secretary at Madrid to secretary to legation at Uruguay and Paraguay.

William Whitely Andrews, of Cleveland, Ohio, to be secretary at Panama.

Charles Campbell, Jr., of Virginia, secretary at Panama to be secretary at Quito.

Edward Bell, of New York, vice and deputy consul general at Cairo, to be secretary of legation at Teheran.

John Van A. MacMurray, of New Jersey, from second secretary at St. Petersburg to be assistant chief of the division of information of the State Department.

William W. Kitchen, of Mississippi, to be consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands.

State-To be chief inspector of locomotive boilers, John F. Ensign, of Colorado.

To be assistant chief inspectors of locomotive boilers, Frank McManamy, of Oregon, and G. P. Robinson, of New York.

To be Assistant Attorney General, William H. Lewis, of Massachusetts.

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Senator Lorimer had several telegrams read to the Senate for the purpose of combating statements with reference to the organization of the Illinois house of representatives, which were read into the Senate records yesterday by Senator Crawford.

For the third time the House of Representatives refused to accept the Senate amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, which would permit further attempts by the firm of Butler & Vail, attorneys for the Colville Indians, to secure an additional fee for their work in prosecuting the claims of this tribe against the United States government.

Debate on the general deficiency bill in the House of Representatives was notable chiefly for the unanimity with which the Maryland members assailed the committee amendment proposing that the government bond its own claims in the future. Baltimore, it may be said in explanation, is the happy, happy home of more bond and surety concerns than any other city in the United States.

Senator John Bourne, who startled the Senate Monday night by attacking President Taft and former President Roosevelt for the alleged use of Federal patronage to influence Senators and Representatives on legislation and to control political conventions, announced that he would introduce in the next Congress a Federal corrupt practices act, subjecting the President to impeachment for using patronage for such purposes.

The bill to further increase the efficiency of the organized militia, which is known around the Capitol as the "militia pay bill," was passed by the House of Representatives. A strenuous fight was made on it by the Democrats, under the leadership of Representative Hay, of Virginia, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, but the bill had strong support, and went through under the wing of a special rule reported for its consideration.

MESSAGE SENT TO SENATE.

Information Regarding Reciprocity Commodities Is Forthcoming.

President Taft sent to the Senate yesterday a special message, transmitting certain information called for a few days ago by a resolution introduced by Senator Cummins, of Iowa.

The resolution called for all the information secured and the tables and statistics prepared by the board of tariff experts of the Treasury Department of all of the articles embraced in the Canadian reciprocity agreement and upon other commodities, such as wool and woolen manufactures, cotton and cotton manufactures, carpets, boots and shoes, iron ore and manufactures of iron, agricultural implements, coal, meats, and flour.

The message arrived in the Senate late in the afternoon, and because of the state of business in the Senate and the late hour at which the information was received, the message was not laid before the Senate.

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ATLANTIC CITY HOTELS.

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